NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and the Reciprocity Treaty.

Adoption of the Resolution to Terminate the Treaty by a Large Majority.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Constitutional Amendment.

Vice Admiral Farragut's Reception

in Congress,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865. THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Since the ten-forty loan closed on Saturday returns have been made to the Treasury amounting to abou hirty-two millions. This would leave outstanding abou forty millions of the two hundred million loan. But as other returns are to be made, the amount unsubscribed

PERNANDO WOOD AND THE PEACE RUMORS. During his speech in the House to-day, Mr. Cox, of thic, affuded to the various rumors in regard to peace, and to the reports in circulation of persons going to Richmond in behalf of peace, but remarked that the York, had just said there was no truth in them. THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

diprocity treaty, to-day the Senate passed the joint reso-

ADMIRAL PARRAGUT IN CONGRESS. During the debate Vice Admiral Farragut entered the chamber, creating quite a sensation, and a recess of ten flocked around the Vice Admiral, who, with his flag officer, Captain Drayton, after exchanging cordial salutations, passed over to the House of Representatives, where he was received in an equally cordial manner the gratulating him upon his late honorable and deserved

The entire session of the House was taken up to-day in discussing the constitutional amendment. The speech of the day was that of Mr. Cox, of Ohio. His speech caused considerable commotion among the democratic He opposed the amendment, but held that Congress had power to amend the constitution, taking an opposite stand from that of Mr. Pendleton yesterday. He ted his points in a clear and forcible manner, and refuted the fallacy of his democratic colleagues. His benefited the measure, and increased the chances of its passage, by completely vindicating the right of Con amend the constitution. The friends of the sure are very much encouraged, and are now more hopeful of its passage than at any time since it has been er consideration. In fact it is now believed that a sufficient number of democrats will change their votes to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. It is doubtful, however, if the final vote is taken for ten days or two

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House have had the question of taxing tobacco before them to-day. They appear to be earnestly in search of facts, in order as they did on sales of gold and stocks at the last ses sion, namely, taxing bona fide purchases, and permitting the speculators to go free, and buy and sell as they , without any limit. THE TAX AND TONNAGE OF COAL

Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decid that in States where the number of bushels for a tor of coal is specified by the State law the officers of the rnal Revenue will adopt the provisions of the law In the assessments of the tax.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the blowing nominations by the President:—

John Wilson, of Illinois, to be Third Auditor of the Stoddard B. Colby, of Vermont, to be Register of the

Treasury.

Elijali Sells, of Iowa, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. the Post Office Department.

Robert S. Rantoul to be Collector of Customs for the listrict of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, vice

signed.

y Harris to be Postmaster at Elizabeth, N. J.

MacCutchins to be Postmaster at Peekskill,

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WARRINGTON, Jan. 12, 1886.

DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between force on the lakes, which was ordered to be printed. PEMALE CLERKS WANT MORE PAY.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, asking for an increase of pay for female clerks, which was referred to the Finance Com-

Mr. THUMBULL, (rep.) of Hi., from the Judiciary Com mittee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing necessary to authorize the President to call an extra ses sion of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, re-ported and asked to be discharged. Mr. Trumbell said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by

law.

REIDOR ACROSS THE OHIO AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the position of certain railros committees asking permission to build a bridge acrothe Ohio river at Louisville. He asked that the petitive referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Po

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the heads of the several departments for information as to the amount paid by each for attorneys and solicitors.

Mr. DOCLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., called up a resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

DENTE OF THE SUBJECT OF THE RECIPROCITY THATY.

On motion of Mr. Subner, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal

proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty.

Mr. How, (rep.) of Wiz., took the floor in opposition to the repeal of the treaty.

THE VIEW ADMITAL ON THE PLOOR.

At half-past one o'clock Mr. Grizzes interrupted Mr. Howe, by asking that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes, to allow the members to pay their respects to Vice Admiral Farragut, who was upon the floor.

The recess was taken.

Vice-Admiral Farragut, who was upon the Boot.
The roces was taken.
INQUEST INTO THE WILMINGTON AFFAIR.
Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the
War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure
of the late expedition to Wilmington, N. C., and to report back to the Senate.
INT. HOWE TERMIT THEATY AGAIN.
Mr. HOWE TERMIT OF Me., succeeded Mr. Howe, and
advocated the repeal of the treaty, which, he said, had
been unfavorable to the interests of the people of New
England. He argued to show that the treaty had been
unequal in its operations, and that the advantages of it
had been reaped by Canada to a greater extent than by
the United States.
Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., favored the repeal of

had been reaped by Canada to a greater extent than by the United States.

Mr. Charrian, (rep.) of Mich., favored the repeal of rhe treaty. The Board of Trade of Detroit did not represent the people of Michigan when they opposed its depeal. They represented only the interests of merchants; but the farmers of Michigan were not in favor of the treaty. The people of Canada had been in sympathy with the robellion over since it commenced, and this was another reason why the action recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations should be taken.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., could see no occasion for profracting a delate on a question on which there could hardly be, he said, a divided opinion in Congress or in the country. While the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people in Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in an Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in an Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in an Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in any Senators. Mr. Hales after some further remarks against the repeal of the Streaty moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Wannee.

Mr. Doutrest, (rep.) of Wis, explained why he should

Mr. Dollettis, (rep.) of Wis., expanded way he should rook for the resolution. The new revenue system of the scovernment demanded the abrogation of the treaties.

Mr. Wilzon, (rep.) of Moss, and he had prepared an atmendment that, instead of repealing the treaty, a commission be appointed to make a new freety.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Messrs.

Donnes, Rublis and Haddeleys, the two former in favor of the repeal of the treaty and the latter against it.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committees was left.

Winkle.
THE ALLEGED MASSACRE OF INDIANS IN COLORADO.
Mr. HAPLAN, (rep.) of lows, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to suspend all the payand allowances of the officers of the command of Coloral Chivington, of Colorado, until an investigation of the conduct of Coloral Chivington in the late attack on an Indian camp shall take place, and that all articles taken from the Indians by his command shall be returned.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

KERCUTYS SESSON.
The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives. ORGANIZATION OF REBEI. STATES.

Mr. Ettor, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relations until the loyal citizens organize a government republican in form and forever prohibiting involuntary slavery, and further providing that Louisiana shall re-sume her political relations under her constitution adopted in April, 1864. The substitute was ordered to be printed.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. Sarra, (rep.) of Ky., felt it to be his duty to lay saide all personal considerations and prejudice, and de The House resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. SMIR, (rep.) of Ky., felt it to be his duty to lay aside all personal considerations and prejudice, and devote himself alone to his country, his whole country. Nothing, he contended, was so destructive to our peace as the ultra doctrine of State rights, which had recently been proclaimed in this House. This doctrine, if carried out, would subvert all the principles of government and republicanism, and bring us to the position of perfect despotism and ruin. He denied the argument of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Pendieton) that the right of revolution exists at all times; but admitted any people would be justified in resorting to the right of revolution whenever the government becomes so oppressive or despotic as not to be borne, and when there are no other means of redress. Yet gentlemen here are bold and audacious enough to go a step beyond the most ultra Southern fire-eaters. It was the duty of Congress to pass this joint resolution in order to afford the people an opportunity of passing upon the amendment, and it was the duty of the people to adopt it. We should destroy slavery, root and branch, as soon as possible. We must have the Union without slavery, and no vote of his should be given but for that which looks to the utter, absolute and unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States. He thanked God he had seen the day when we can wipe out slavery, and Kentucky, acquiescing in the act, will stand among the proud-est States of the Union. Mr. Smith also spoke of the advantages which would result from free labor in the South, both in an economic and patriotic aspect. If the negroes now in Kentucky were taken out of the State, not a man there would raise his voice against it. He repeated that he was in favor of the amendment, because he wanted a permanent peace by removing the distracting cause. He had always thought we would be sufficiently able to suppress the rebellion. This would be done, and then we could mare

to his interests and Maximilian to his throne. The nefarious and abominable doctrine of State rights will be wiped out, and then we will have one government of one people over all—the States free and independent—every State owing and rendering allegiance to the government; and all stronger than ever before in our history.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, said that the administration party had made an anti-slavery amendment to the constitution a part of their political creed, while the opposition at Chicago proposed as their issue the cessation of hostilities with a view to the calling of a national convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution. Regarding this as the most practical way of setting our difficulties, the Chicago Convention waived all other questions. In casting his (Mr. Cox's) vote nominating Mr. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency, he knew that gentleman endorsed the cessation of hostilities and the calling of a national convention. If his collegue had been elected to that office, which he would have graced so well, he would now be appealing to the people of the North and the South to call a convention of all the people. The North would have yielded, and his (Mr. Cox's) information was that the South would have held back. He proceeded to argue why, in a state of war, he was opposed to making such a radical amendment, although not questioning the power to make it. If he thought by voting for the amendment he could save the Union, he would do so though all the devils North and South should expend their wrath against him; but he would appeal to gentlemen to say whether he was bound to vote for it if he believed its adoption would prolong the war. He admitted the power, under the guards of the constitution, to establish slavery or free institutions, or an entire monarchy, or an entire democracy; but he had no fears that the people would destroy their liberties.

Mr. Woodbridth of the democracy that it is an unlimited to vote for an amendment to blot from the face of the constitution, to esta

which subvert the free institutions of society, the remedy is with the people. They would clear this hall of
all such men and send others to pass laws in accordance
with their welfare and justice. Congress did not propose to interfere, but to afford an opportunity to the
people to say whether slavery shall be abolished. If
three-fourths of the States so declared, they have the right
under and according to the forms of the constitution. In
the course of his argument Mr. Thayer expressed his regret that the gestleman from Ohio (Mr. Pendicton) in sussiming his views with regard to the unconstite to mailty of
the resolution, should have been driven by stress of argument to resort to that old, and he trusted, that fast dying
fallacy which had led us to our present troobles.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL ON ICE.

Splendid Display on the Fifth Avenue

The first grand fancy dress ball of the season came of vesterday afternoon and evening on the Pifth avenue kating pond, corner of Fifty-ninth street, and proved a most successful and interesting affair. The weather, the ice and everything else requisite for the enjoyment of the occasion were most favorable. During the forenoon the surface of the pond had been swept thoroughly of obstructions of every kind, and when, about one o'clock P. the first throng of skaters, impatiently waiting and knockthe brit throng of skaters, impatently waiting and knocking for admission, were allowed in and opened the ball, the ice presented a beautiful, even and slippery floor, which it would be difficult to improve by art or nature. A splendid band of musicians occupied a comfortable balcony erected on the Sixtieth street side of the pend, and at a signal from Mesera Oatman & Van Dyck, the proprietors of the pend, streek up a lively welcoming overture, during the performance of which the cager assemblage of skaters basied themselves in adjusting their skates preparatory to the start. The company included ladies and gentlemen of all agea, most fashonably attreed, but not in fancy dress costumes, so to speak, there being only a few people rigged out in that style. There were, it is true, Zosaves and Russian officers, and Indians of various tribes—Choctawa, Chippewaa, Pottowatomiea, Ossawatomies, Senecas, Clubreet, &c., but they were the exceptions, and as exceptions they were very rare. The amusement was not, however, the less hearty and agree-the. The whole afternoon the skaters kept flying around in picturesque confusion, quadrilling, waltzing, polkaing and jigging, as well as they could, with skates for pumps and a field of ice instead of spring-boards for a dancing floor. The assemblage kept increasing as the hours advanced, until the approach of night, when the amusement reached its height, and a scene of the utmost merriment was to be witnessed. Carriace after carriage drove up to the entrance on Fifth avenue, and deposited new loads of arrivals every two or three minutes, while a constant stream of pedestrians kept pouring in from every direction. A crowd of spectators occupied the sidowalks close in by the pond, and looked down upon the scene with genuine pleasure. Drummond lights flashed in five or is piacee, and ilt up the surface of the pond tolerably well, and freworks blazed away in every direction. But the finest illuminator was the clear, bright full moon, and the countless winkling stars above, which shed ing for admission, were allowed in and opened the ball the ice presented a beautiful, even and slippery floor

THOMAS

Despatches from Gen. Thomas and Admiral Lee.

How Hood Crossed the Tennessee and Why Lee Could Not Prevent It.

The Losses of the Rebels in the Campaign.

Despatch from Admiral Lee.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1866 The Navy Department to-day received the fol ch from Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee:-MDESSETT SQUADRON, FLAGSSIP FAIRY, CUPTON, Tenn, Jan. 3, 1865.

SEE—Intelligent escaped prisoners report that Hood crossed the Tennessee at Bainbridge, six miles above Florence, above Little Muscle Shoels, and at the foot of Big Muscle Shoals. Florence is the head of steam navigation, and there Hood crossed last fall, securin pontoons to the piers of the railroad bridge. Genera ckson crossed either at the military ferry one mil below Florence, or above the Muscle Shoals. Bainbridg

gunboats could not cross the shoals to reach them, and my pilot declared it was impracticable for the enemy to s there, owing to the swift water, or for me to get there with the Neosho, drawing five feet, owing to the swift and shallow water on the Little Muscle Shoals, which are rocky, uneven and dangerous. I made a reconnoiseance, however, and believe I should have suc-ceeded in reaching Bainbridge with an effective force, capable of destroying Hood's pontoons, in spite of all rapid fall of the river and the prevalence of a fog con strained the pilot to decline going on Little Muscl

last despatch, dated December 30, in which he is kind enough to say that the efficient co-operation of the pavy on the Tenneisee has contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army ; and the General tenders his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation of the navy during

weather as General Thomas' army encountered in the pur suit of General Hood. General Croxton, of the cavalry makes the same report of the bad condition of the roads Hood is indebted for the safety of his shattered army t the worst description of winter weather and roads, and to crossing the shoals when the river was falling fast and in of fog. It is confidently predicted that he will not again attempt to recross the Tennessee river.

I ought to mention that the destruction of pont and ferry flats at Garret's ferry, twelve miles below Florence, and indeed all along the river from the vici dred and seventy-five miles, has cut off the retreat of Hood's demoralized and scattered army, and filled the woods, as General Croxton informs me, with stragglers whom his cavalry are constantly capturing.

The operations of the navy have been active and un

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yours, S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Ad Commanding Miss'ssippi Squadron.
To Hon. Gidson Willes, Secretary, &c.

Despathh from General Thoma The following is the despatch from General Thou ferred to in Admiral Lee's report:

PULASK!, Ky., Dec. 29, 1864. Your two telegraphs have been received. We have been pressing the rear rank as hard as the condition of

the roads would permit, and have succeeded in taking some few prisoners-probably some five or six hundred-From the best information I have at this time, Hood's

losses, since he invaded the State of Tennessee, sum up as follows:—Six general officers killed, six wounded, and one taken prisoner at Franklin—thirteen in all; and about six thousand men killed, wounded and taken prisoners at the same battle. On the 8th inst., at Murfre boro, he had one general officer wounded, about one seven taken prisoners, and losing two pieces of artillery. In the two battles of the 15th and 16th inst., before Nas one major general and three brigad er generals, with four thousand four hundred and sixty-two officers and men

lery and over three thousand stand of small arms. During his retreat we have captured fifteen more gu and from fifteen hundred to two thousand prisopers, and a large number of small arms have been picked up by

completely disorganized, except the rear guard, composed of about five thousand men. He destroyed a considerable quantity of amesunition at this place, besides abandoning an ammunition train of fifteen or twenty wagons about a mile beyond.

Your efficient co-operation on the Tenne contributed largely to the demoralization of Hood's army G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Battle of Nashville.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.] We published yesterday General Hood's official account of the battle of Franklin, and now give the following from the Clarion, whose editor says:—
We have just conversed with an officer from General

Hood's army, and learn that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sears' brigade, of French's division, on the left of the lines of battle in front of the cavalry near the Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Ector's brigade, of French's division, which was two miles distant on the Hardin nike. Colonel Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade of French's division, then fell back by swinging around, and

formed the extreme left of the army.

As the enemy advanced and extended to our left they and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro and Granny White pikes, supported by Johnson's division. Ector's brigade occ a high hill on our extreme left: Johnson's on the right less commanding, and the plain beyond. About four P. M. the enemy pressed Johnson from his position and pierced the centre of our left wing, and nearly gained

Coleman, with Ector's brigade, held his position all fighting occurred on the centre or right That night our line was formed near the Granny White

fighting ceased.

pike and across it. Ector still being on the left, supported by Bate on the left.

cannonading on both sides, and continued till ten o'clock A M., when everything indicated a general engagement enemy was much greater, from our advantage of postion. Rumor reports General Hood falling back to Franklin. General Sears was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing well. We hope to get further

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces at different places on the advance towards Nash-ville, arrived at Barton, on the Memphis and Charleston

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Ningara, from New Orleans 5th, has arrived, with the Eighth New Hampshire volunteers, en route home, and thirty-five robel prisoners, among them five female smugglers, bound for Alton.

the 6th, and the Morning Star on the 7th, both for New York.

There was some inquiry for cotton at New Orleans at low prices, but no sales. One hendred and ton bales had arrived from Matamoros by way of Havana. Clarified sugar, 24% a 25c. Prime molasses, \$1 20. The produce market was very dull.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1865. Matters at the State capital have settled into routine nd the session in all probability will present one of the most diligent on record.

The committee appointed to investigate New York city affairs will not leave here for that purpose in a week or

ng subject of interest this morning was the on and county investigation. Senator White noved a reconsideration of the resolution appointing the ittee of investigation, and made a lengthy speech in explanation of his position in accepting the duly of member of that committee. He said he had no sanguine idea of accomplishing the proposed investigation in any thorough manner. The result, he thought, would only ate towards a better understanding of the im-State in regard to the local government of New York city. He disclaimed any special intention to turn the investigation to the account of any party or clique, and on the part of the committee disclaimed any bias of policy or preference as regards the dispute between the city officials and the Citizens' Association. He would per-conally stand upon the ground of the great interest which the whole State had at stake in the metropolitan district and its welfare; and, without any desire to interfere with the logal rights of the citizens, he would confine his labors to such objects and propositions as should absolutely demand the action of the Legislature purely from motives of justice and the public good. He said that, in view of the horrible charges which had been reiterated in regard to the criminal and sanitary administration of the city government, this subject was now entitled to attention as being of vital moment to the State at large. Senator Murphy, in reply, said the object of the investigation was evidently acknowledged to be a metropolitan health bill. Senator White disclaimed such a nurrose.

The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to frame a bounty bill reported majority and minor ty reports. They have agreed upon a bill which will be the basis of the final measure to be adopted. There is a disagreement as to the manner in which the money shall be raised. I have the best reasons for thinking that the issue of bonds of the State for the proposed bounty fund will not be sustained by the Court of Appeals, under the invaelon and insure tion clause, except it is made under the clause providing for its adoption by a vote of the people of the State. The sum of thirty millions is named or so much thereof as shall be necessary. The opinion of the Attorney General is called for as to the legalty of the proposed bonds under the invasion and insurrection clause, without the delay of sending these bonds to the people for ratification. A part of the Senate favor a direct immediate tax for the full amount to be apportioned to the towns, count es and cities in proport on to the r quotas.

THE FILECT AND THE ASTERMA.

The feeling in the Assembly in regard to the committees has practically fizzled out. No act on affecting the organization of the House will be attempted. The demonstration which was threatened to be made to-day amounted only to a movement by which the Speaker was overruled upon a point of order.

The bill introduced to day by Mr. Stuart, of New York, in regard to the tax office, provides that the present mode of appointment be abolished, and that County Clerk Councy. Supervisor Shook and Atternam Ottived, be constituted commissioners to appoint a board of three Tax Commissioners, with a salary of five thousand deliars a year for a term of five years. This measure appears to be brought forward to take the question in regard to the tax office out of littigation.

A large number of bills on a multitude of subjects are noticed and of orthcoming in relation to city affairs. The

be brought forward to take the question in regard to the tax office out of litigation.

A large number of bills on a multitude of subjects are noticed and forthcoming in relation to city affairs. The rule of the Legislature to exclude them from being printed, until reported as worthy of consideration by the House or Sonate, should also exclude them from the newspapers. In nine cases,out of ten they have neither intelligible purpose nor any importance, especially at this stage of the session.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1865. THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Forgen reported the late Bounty bill from the se hundred dollars for two years men, and six hundred dol lars for three years men, and prohibits all local bounties The majority of the committee favor the raising of the whole of the indebtedness thus to be created this year by

The minority of the committee favor borrowing the amount of money required, the same to be paid within

Health Department.

To amend the charter of the Home for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinauents.

of Juvenile Delinquents.

Concerning certain p. blic records in New York.

To repeal the fare restriction in the Central Railroad
Consolidation act.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Croton
Aqueduct Board.

Aqueduct Board.

Resolutions.

To proceed to the election of a regent of the University on the 18th of January, in place of James S. Wadsworth, deceased. Laid over.

That the opinion of the Attorney General be requested as to the constitutionality of creating State indebtedness for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Adopted.

A telegram from the Governor of Missouri to Governor Fenton, announcing that free Missouri greets New York, was read by Mr. Folger and received with appliance. was read by Mr. Folger and received with app Mr. For an then resemed and concluded his in the contested seat case in favor of Mr. Low. The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held a special session this evening to con der the State Bounty bill, which provides a bounty of \$300 for one year men. \$400 for two years men and \$600

sider the State Bounty bill, which provides a bounty of \$200 for one year men, \$400 for two years men and \$600 for three years men, and prohibits all other bounties except such as an individual may give to a substitute. It appropriates their millions of dellars, to be reised by tax this year, and apportioned among the several counties, towns and cities in proportion to the number of men required from each.

Mr. Give suggested, as an amendment, that every locality that has raised men under the present call he allowed \$500 per man for them, and that the tax be levied according to the valuation of its taxable property. This proposition was strongly advocated by Messra. Addrews, Ames and Cook, and was stronously opposed by Messra. Strong, Fields, Laimbeer and Cozans, who arrived that the adoption of such a proposition would be equivalent to saying that the city of New York should not only raise its own quota, but assist largely in raising the quotas of the rural districts.

No action was taken on this proposition.

On motion, the clause providing for the raising of the money by direct taxation this year was stricken out by a vote of sixteen to ten.

Mr. Forms then moved an amendment providing that the money shall be raised on bonds, falling due, one-third in six years, one-third in twelve years, and one-third in eighteen years—the loan to be first submitted to the people at a special election, on the 15th of August, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution in regard to creating State debt.

Pending this motion progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1865 To authorize the Board of Supervisors of New York to raise money by tax.

To incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Ferri Railroad Company

By Mr. Ecwanss—For a railroad in Broadway, Ne

incorporate the Soldiera' Home for Southern New

York.
To increase the fees of county clerks.
To incorporate the Cosmopol tan Railroad Company.
To regulate the price of gas in Brooklyn.
Initial strenopers.
For the erection of a new Capitol.
To amend the Brooklyn Water act.
To incorporate the New York Union Yacnt Club.
To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company lay a new track.

To authorne the ay a new track.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct.

New York.

To incorporate the New York Conservatory of Music.

The Speaker then presented the annual report of Commissary General of Ordnance; also the annual of Adjutant General.

SPRAKER appounced the following additions to the Roads ond Bridger—Mesers. Lewis and A. A. Brown,
Militia and Public Defence—Mesers. Cole and Laphan
Mr. Bornan reported the bill to amend the constitution the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals, and

was immediately passed.

The Strakka then announced the reception of the fol JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1865.

F. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Jan. 12, 1865.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, January 13:—Nos. 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention

Goscono, N. H., Jan. 12, 1865.
The Democratic State Convention met to day an ominated E. W. Harrington, of Manchester, for Gov ernor, and O. A. G. Vaughn for Railroad Commissioner. In the Second Congressional district the democrats have nominated L. W. Clark for Congress, and in the

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Accident to the Baltimore Mail Boat.

Four of the Employes of the Vessel Lost.

ALL THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

Mr. S. T. Bulkley's Despatch. FORTRESS MONBOE, Va., Jan. 10, 1805. ACCIDENT TO THE BALTIMORE MAIL BOAT.

The mail and passenger steamer Georgiana, Captain S. Pierson, which left Baltimore for Norfolk at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, met with a serious accident about ten miles below Lighthouse Point, which resulted in the known death of four persons and the serious injury

The accident was caused by a collision with a sloop going up the bay, the bowsprit of the sloop striking the eamer on her port side, near the bow, completely demolishing the whole side of the Georgiana in front of her wheelhouse, including eight staterooms in the upper ployes of the boat. The accident occurred about two o'clock in the morning, while most of the passengers were sleeping, and the only wonder is that any of the occupants of the demolished rooms escaped instant death. Up to twelve o'clock the night was ple sant and the moon was shining brightly, but shortly afterwards it commenced raining, with a heavy fog. The sloop was not discovered until she was within a few feet of the boat, when every exertion was made to avoid her, but without effect. The crash that followed was fearful. In an instant the whole side of the boat was a complete wreck, and the occupants of the rooms either struggling in the water or crashed beneath the bow of the sloop. THE CASUALTIES AND RESULTS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Those occupying rooms on the lower deck were swept into the water in front of the wheel, and four of them attached to the sloop. In the upper cabin the bowspri attached to the sloop. In the upper cabin the bowsprit first passed through the stateroom occupied by Mr. Samuel R. Copper and wife, of Baltimore. Mr. Copper is very soriously mjured, and it is feared fatally. He was caught under the neck by the bowsprit and puned to the top of the cabin, and held there until the sloop could back off. His wife cloud to him, sirieking in the most fearful manner, and was finally obliged to be removed by force. Mr. Copper is recently married, and was on his way to Norfolk to settle some unfinished matters previous to entering into business in Baltimore.

Baltimore.

He is now lying at the house of Mr. Kimberly, where he was formerly employed, and is in a very critical condition. Mrs. Copper, as well as her sister, was consider ably broksed, but not dangerously.

The excitement on board after the accident is described to the conditions of the conditions of the conditions and the conditions are considered.

The excitement on board after the account was fearful, the extent of the damage being units many fearing that the boat was in a sinking condition as no spile.

were lost.

Captain Pierson, Mr. Wilson, the clerk, and the other officers of the Georgiana did all in their power to allay the excitement and to care for the comfort of the unfortunite sufferers by this said accident. It is the first one that has occurred since the line was established, and is one of that class which no care or foresight could prevent. ent.

No blame is attached to either the captain or pilot of
he Georgiana. I was unable to learn the name of the

NAMES OF THE PERSONS LOST OR SUITURED.

The following are the names of the suiferers:—
LOST—Ed. Morton, fireman; Ed. Skinner, waiter; William Wiessen, waiter; Martha —— (colored), chamber maid. maid.

INJURED—Mr. Samuel R. Copper, Baltimore, seriously;
Mrs. Elizabeth Copper, Baltimore, slightly; Acting Ensign R. Raradan, rescued from the water, slightly; John M. Ingersoll, Springfield, Mass., slightly.

OSERAL BUTLER.

General Ord, the present commandant, has returned the front after a brief visit to Norfolk. Trials at Police Headquarters.

FOLICEMAN COMMITS AN OUTRAGE UPON A CITIZEN—THE OPPICER PROVES TO HAVE BEEN IN-

TOXICATED—A RUPPIAN IN UNIFORM.

Of the numerous cases before the Board yesterday only case of oilicer McSwiggin, of the Fifteenth precinct, who was charged with committing a gross outrage upon o sequently arresting him, when there was not the slightes on for his doing so. Citizen William Austin, th complainant in the case, was a very respectable appearing and rather elderly man, who made his complaint in a very straightforward and evidently just manner. He stated that one evening last week he had been on a visit to a friend in Hariem, and that on his return he got out of a Third avenue car at the corner of Thirteenth street end Third avenue, about one o'clock in the morning; that he passed up Thirteenth street towards Broadway, and as it was very slippiery and he was afraid of falling he atepped very short, which made him appear as if he were running; he then observed officer McSwigin com g across the street, crying out "Stop;" he obeyed the order, and came to a halt; the officer said, "What are you running for?" he replied "I am not;" to this the officer cried out, "Ben't contradict me, I'm a policeman;" he subsequently added, "I will learn you better than to take a policeman by the throat and take his club away and throw him down." Citizen Austin replied that he had not done anything of the kind, when McSwiggin rapped for help, but as no one came, he said he would take the citizen Austin to the station house himself. Complainant states that McSwiggin then took him by the arm and immediately afterwards by the threat, and then raised his club as if about to strike him; that this so alarmed him that he thought nothing but God alone cold sive him from the beity to help him; that McSwiggin finally out up his club, and after running him up and down various streets and theatening his life and subjecting him to still further abose, he took him to the station house. As soon as they arrived at the station house, Sergeant Field, who was in command, as we that McSwiggin put up a general denial to the charge, but with little effect, as a second charge of intoxication was preferred against him by Captain Caffrey. The Captain stated that he was asleep in the station house when McSwiggin prought citizen Assin in; but hearing a great noise, he got up and looked out and saw McSwiggin very noisy; that he ordered him to go complainant in the case, was a very respectable app

Police Intelligence. CHARGED WITH ROBBING FEMALES—ADMINISTERING CHLOROFORM.

Edward Chester, a fachily dressed young man, who had been arrested by officers Roberts and Jackson, of the Eighth precinct, was yesterday arraigned before Justhe Eighth precinct, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge to answer two complaints for grand larceny. Mary Meade, residing at 112 Spring street, made oath that Chester, a few nights since, while in her room, stole a fur collar and cape valued at \$40. On awaking the next morning she had a terrible headache, and from the fast that her night clothes, pillows, &c. were saturated with chloroform, she had no doubt but that Chester hefore leaving her room had administered chloroform in order to aturity her. After his arrest Chester confessed to stealing the furs belonging to the complainant. Mary Blake, iving at 70 Mercer street, also longed a complaint against Chester, alleging that on the night of the 31st uit, he sient in her room, and the following morning, while she was at her breakfast, the accused arose and, taking a gold lecket and chain, valued at fifty dollars, from her dress pocket, left the house. She did not see him again until after his arrest. Chester was committed to prison for trial.

BURGLARS ATTEMPTING TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.

BURGLARS ATTEMPTING TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE. About three o'clock yesterday morning a gang of bu ctars broke into the coal office of Messys Randolph A Skidmore, on the southwest corner of Fourth avenue lock of the safe, and, applying the match, attempted to blow it open. Officer Murphy, of the Fifteenth preciset, hearing the noise caused by the explosion, hastened to the place; but before he arrived the burglars ran out and made their escape without securing any plunder. The explosion did not force the safe open. THE ARREST OF CRAM.

In the account of the arrest of J. J. Wiggins, published

vesterday, it was inadvertently stated that "Cram" was arrested, while Mrs. Cram was the party from whom Wiggins is charged with stenling \$550 and a gold watch AN OFFICER SHOT.

In attempting to arrest a man for larceny in Third street on Tuesday night, officer Shangle, of the Eleventh precinct, was shot in the leg, but not dangerously in jured. The individual who attempted the life of the om-

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Jan. 12, 1865 Porrest is reported to be concentrating a large force at Paris, Tennessee. A great number of his men are hover-ing around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing and murdering Union men.

Rumors prevail of a force being organized to attack One hundred and seventy-two rebel officers, prisoners

One hundred and seventy-two rebel officers, prisoners from Johnston's Island, have arrived here on route to New Orleans for exchange.

The following further particulars of Grierson's recent raid are from a reliable source. They brought in seven hundred prisoners, including two Colonels, and a number of other officers, one thousand able bedied negroes and one thousand horses. They killed and wounded one hundred and fifty men. Among the prisoners is Brigadier Gonern Gholson.

hundred and fifty men. Among the prisoners is Brigadier General Gholson.

A forthined place called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohie Railroad, was carried by assuit, and the garrison of five hundred rebels captered, while General Gardner was in sight with two thousand infantry, which General Griesson held at bay while Colonel Karge's brigade charged the stockade on horseback.

The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Georgia.

Hampered by the large number of prisoners, and opposed by greatly superior forces, Grierson could not go to Cahawha to release our prisoners, as directed by General Dana, but struck for Grenada and then for Vicksburg.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Raifroad are se badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair in months. New pontoons, new wagons, and a large

amount of supplies, enroute to Hood, were destroyed in the cars.

Besides the factories a large amount of cloth, wool, leather and shoes were destroyed at Bankston.

The railroad and public property were burned at Grenada, and also 300 wagrons, and 500 new English carbines for Forest, and large quantities of ammunition. Griorson's loss was 35 killed and 80 wounded.

The steamer Armada, from Evansville, reports Union-town, Ry., in possession of guerillas, who were firing into passing steamers.

Larkin W. Ray, who murdered Surgeon D. G. Saddler, was hung at Baton Rouge on the 30th uit.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12, 1865, The Journal learns that a few days ago the rebel Major Taylor sent a fing of truce into Hardinsburg offering to assist the Home Guard to protect that town against guerritas. His offer was accepted, and he is now operating in conjunction with the Union guard against Davidson's

Williamsburg City Nows.

officers of the Eastern District Fire Department was held last night at Firemen's Hall, South Third street, with the following result:—President, Henry M. Dixon; Vice President, George H. Anderson; Secretary, John Greany; Treasurer, Daniel D. Winant; Collector, J. McC-rdy. The contest for Fire Warden (the only paid office) was close and exciting, and at the fourth ballot (eleven o clock) there was no choice. The finances of the Board of Representatives are in a very healthy condition, there being about \$20,000 on hand.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Dr. Francis W. Hume, No. 66 Grand street, E. D., was found dead in his bed yesterday morn ing. Coroner Barrett was notified. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, about fifty years of age, and was connected by marriage with one of the wealthiest families of the Eastern district.

Perol Acadent.—George W. Jackson, a member of Hose Company No. 10, on Wednesday afternoon was accidentally shot by the discharge of a pistol which he was examining, the ball touching his right long and lodging in his shoulder. He lies in a critical condition as his house in South First street.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Publication in the United The New York WERKLY HERALD is now not only the

best but the cheapest weekly paper published in this country. While all the other weekly papers have increased their subscription price from twenty-five to two hundred per cent the Weskly Henald is mailed at the

\$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of any larger number at same price. An extra copy will HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be reafter be printed on the

best paper, on Saturday, and mailed on Saturday, to agents as well as subscribers. It will contain all the news of the week up to the hour of publication—nine o'clock Saturday morning. The WEEKLY HERALD, being a newspaper, as well as a family literary paper, cannot be ante-dated, as most publications of the kind are. It will, therefore, be printed at the latest moment, and its con-tents will embrace the latest news, illustrated with mans

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents. MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Latest News from the Union Porces in all Portions of the Country-Stoneman's Raid in Western Virginia-The Dutch Gap Canal-The Latest News

The steamship Costa Rica, Captain Tinklepaugh, cave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Herand-Edition for the Pacific -will be ready at half-past nine o'clock, and will give the latest Accounts of General Sherman's Movements since the Capture of Savannah, Ga.; a full Account of Stoneman's Great Raid in Western Virginia, with Details of the amount of injury inflicted on the Rebels; the latest News from the Army under Lieutenant General Grant, near Richmond, Va., and from the Union Forces in all parts of the Country; Full History of the Dutch Gap Canal, comnecting the waters of James river, with diagrams showgence from the Rebel States; The latest News from Euope, and accounts of all important events of the past too

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